

Preserving Indiana

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DNR
Indiana Department of
Natural Resources



Spring Mill Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Of Myths and Mills

Melody Pope, April Sievert, Sheree Sievert, and George Mankowski

Spring Mill State Park, in Lawrence County, Indiana, officially opened its gates to the public in 1930. The 1,100-acre park, situated in Indiana's limestone belt, boasted not only stands of virgin timber, clear springs, caves and forested hills ripe for exploring by Depression-weary Hoosiers, but also a restored "pioneer" village. Today the village is open year-round and visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its buildings and shops bustle with activity as volunteers engage in crafts and daily chores, recreating the sights, sounds, and sometimes smells of a Hoosier mid-nineteenth century village. Because of the early preservation initiatives in the State of Indiana, Spring Mill State Park remains protected and preserved, for the benefit of the public and for scholars of Indiana's natural and cultural heritage.

While this small Indiana community, centered on a large three-story grist mill, has faded into history, enter Spring Mill village today and you will "step back a hundred years." This was the vision of Colonel Richard Lieber when he sought out state engineers and historians to es-

tablish Spring Mill Village as a State Park in the early decades of the 20th century. The mill and several original village structures were painstakingly restored by the New Deal-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers, while other parts

history, Spring Mill Village, and the community that it represents, has been perceived as somehow "not real." The development of this myth, however unintended, reduces the impact that the site has for showcasing Indiana's cultural resources, and interpreting a crucial formative period in Ohio Valley history.

The importance of Spring Mill, as one of the major nineteenth century industrial sites in south-central Indiana, cannot be overstated. While mills were the mainstay of commerce, community, and livelihood on the Indiana frontier, few can rival the history and

longevity of Spring Mill. Founded initially on the eve of statehood, the site was first known as Jackson's Mill. Shortly thereafter, in 1817, Jackson Mill and nearly 500 acres were purchased by Thomas and Cuthbert Bullitt of Louisville, Kentucky, descendants of second gen-

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of the village were recreated with 19th century log cabins, many of which came from nearby farmsteads. In the case of the two main village residences, both were reconstructed on original foundation footprints. Not unlike restorations going on concurrently at Colonial Williamsburg, Spring Mill Village would soon be a stage for reenactments of daily life in an early Indiana pioneer settlement. While few would question the authenticity of Colonial Williamsburg and its role in American

This photograph shows the mill as it appeared in 1901. (Photo courtesy of the Lilly Library, Indiana University).



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Special Projects Coordinator
Doug K. Fivecoat, Webmaster

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**INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

Research from Purdue's Lab Provides Valuable Info for Preservation

Dave Duvall, State Historical Architect

Most Hoosier preservationists are probably aware of the master's degree program for historic preservation at Ball State University's College of Architecture, but far fewer may know about technical work being conducted at other state universities to further the cause of historic preservation. One primary center for such activity is at Purdue University's Forest Products Laboratory, where Dr. Michael Hunt has been pursuing research. Although he has personally restored an 1845 Greek Revival residence as his own home in Lafayette, Dr. Hunt's focus is not only set on preservation of historic properties but on the big picture that preservation plays in resource conservation, maximizing the utility of materials and energy already invested in the historical environment, and the frugal and efficient allocation of resources yet to be harvested and even planted.

Over 10 years ago, the DHPA's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants program assisted in the initiation of a long-term experimental program investigating the most effective specification and application methods for durable painting of wood structures. (Premature paint failure is one of the most often cited reasons for the installation of vinyl, aluminum and other over-sidings, a bane of historic properties.) The conclusions of this study have led to Dr. Hunt acting as a consultant in the National Park Service's present undertaking to revise its Preservation Brief #10 about the causes and remedies of paint failure.

His study of effective paint systems has also led him to more recently undertake comparative study of preparation methods for re-painting historical buildings. His general conclusion has indicated that total paint removal is recommended where extensive paint build-up has accumulated. He is especially enthusiastic about newly developed tools which utilize controlled infrared technology to release and lift paint without the health hazard from gasification of lead and the fire hazard often associated with heat gun technology or the health and environmental hazards of more traditional chemical solvent methods.

Another area of investigation undertaken by Dr. Hunt involves the indeterminacy of structural stability in existing buildings. Most preservation communities have encountered the conundrum of an abandoned building being threatened with demolition because local building officials have arbitrarily determined it to be unsound. Due to the standard methodologies commonly accepted in the engineering profession (and re-



How best to remove and replace peeling paint is one focus of research at the Forest Products Lab. (Photo by Ron Zmyslo).

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DHPA Presents Indiana Historic Preservation Awards for 2006

Malia Savarino, Assistant Grants Manager

The DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology presented the 2006 historic preservation awards at the O'Brien Conference on Historic Preservation-Indiana Main Street Annual Meeting in Wabash, Indiana on Friday, September 29.

Indiana Historic Preservation Awards are presented to recognize and congratulate the efforts of individuals, organizations, and agencies that educate, preserve, and advocate on behalf of cultural resources throughout Indiana.

Outstanding Rehabilitation: Elkhart County Parks & Recreation Department for the Bonneyville Mill

The Indiana Historic Preservation Award for Outstanding Rehabilitation was presented to the Elkhart County Parks & Recreation Department for the Rehabilitation of the Bonneyville Mill Penstock and Turbines. Edward and Maria Bonney settled in Elkhart County in 1835, and built a sawmill and gristmill on the Little Elkhart River. The mill operated until 1966 and in 1969 was donated to the Elkhart County Park and Recreation Department. After a 1974 restoration project returned the mill to operating condition, it opened for public tours and once again produced flour and meal. In 1976, it was the first building in Elkhart County to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

conducting an on-site inspection cautioned that the wheels be run only sparingly, due to age and needed repairs. The Elkhart Co Parks & Recreation Dept. applied for a \$40,000 grant from the Historic Preservation Fund program, administered by the DHPA, to rehabilitate the American and Leffel turbines and to repair the penstock while the turbines were being refurbished.

The turbines were repaired and reinstalled just in time for school-year field trips. The Bonneyville Mill is significant as a still-functional 19th century mill, and it provides a unique experience for visitors and children. The Elkhart County Parks & Recreation Department has been an extraordinary steward of this important resource.



The Bonneyville Mill was the first property listed in the National Register of Historic Places in Elkhart County. The Leffel Turbine (left) and American Turbine (right) were in danger of being shut down due to needed repairs. The penstock also required repairs and rehabilitation in order to continue running the mill for visitors.



It became a popular destination for school field trips and has welcomed over 750,000 visitors since it reopened.

In 2003, mill staff presented 167 educational programs to nearly 4,500 children & adults and produced almost 12,000 pounds of flour through grinding demonstrations. That same year engineers



A Historic Preservation Fund grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service and the DHPA assisted in the rehabilitation. The turbines before (far left) and after (left). (Photos courtesy of the Elkhart Co. Parks & Recreation Dept.).

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Outstanding Preservation of Indiana's Cemetery and Graveyard Heritage: John "Walt" Walters

The Indiana Historic Preservation Award for Outstanding Preservation of Indiana's Cemetery and Graveyard Heritage was presented to John "Walt" Walters for his dedication to the preservation of Indiana's cemeteries. Mr. Walters has worked the last 10 years to protect and restore Indiana's cemeteries and graveyards. He started working for the Fayette County Highway Department mowing grass, including some of the county cemeteries. These "outdoor museums," as he calls them, deserved more care than just mowed grass. He convinced the County Commissioners that he should learn to repair the stones. When a County Cemetery Commission was established (one of only 18 in the state), they hired Mr. Walters full time to begin restoring Fayette County's cemeteries.

That started a decade-long passion for Mr. Walters to help preserve cemeteries around the state. After years of experience in Fayette County, Mr. Walters opened his own cemetery restoration firm. However, there are 20,000 cemeteries in the state, so he also began teaching others the skills and techniques to preserving cemeteries. He has partnered with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and the Indiana Historical Society to teach the annual cemetery preservation workshop, which is aimed at spreading the knowledge of good preservation, cemetery laws, and basic skills.

Mr. Walters is well-known and respected for cemetery restoration not only in Indiana, but also around the region. Whether it is a stone shot with a shotgun or a slab in 15 pieces, Mr. Walters works meticulously to assure that the original stone is repaired, restored, and standing upright to mark the grave of someone he did not know, but whose final resting place deserves respect.



John "Walt" Walters found this headstone in pieces, apparently destroyed by a shotgun.

He fit the remaining pieces together like a puzzle.



Walt had to recreate the missing piece in the middle, but the stone is now back in the cemetery to mark the resting place of Elsa Chapel, who died in 1875 at the age of 24. (Photos courtesy of John Walters and Graveyard Groomer).

Outstanding Tax Credit Project: Gas City School Apartments

The Indiana Historic Preservation Award for Outstanding Tax Credit Project was presented to the Gas City Historical Society and Englewood Development Corporation for the adaptive reuse of Gas City's East Ward School. The school was previously owned by the Mississinewa School Board, which had allocated funding to demolish the school. The Gas City Historical Society and Englewood Development Company purchased the school in order to convert it to affordable senior housing. The original building dates back to 1894, with a gymnasium addition built in 1923. Over \$2.3 million was invested in the rehabilitation of the school to create 19 units of elderly housing. A Historic Pres-

Continued on next page.



Gas City's East Ward School was slated for demolition. The local historical society partnered with a development company to give it new life as affordable senior housing. (Photo DHPA).

ervation Fund grant project, awarded by the DHPA, also assisted with the rehabilitation of the windows and masonry on both the school and gymnasium.

Once centers of the community, historic schools are a threatened resource and are disappearing at an unprecedented rate. Consolidation, deferred maintenance, budget cuts, pressure from suburban sprawl development, and a belief in the superiority of new construction have resulted in desertion of neighborhood schools in favor of new regional “mega” school facilities. Left behind are stately architectural icons of the American ideal of public education—still useful, but empty and at risk for demolition. Perhaps not every historic school can

be retrofitted for modern technology, conveniences, and curriculum necessities, but there are alternatives to demolition and many other adaptive reuses for these community centerpieces. Affordable housing has been a popular option for redesign and reuse of historic schools and

offers a new life for these neighborhood anchors. Gas City’s East Ward school demonstrates the grassroots efforts of the local historical society and its partnership with a development corporation to literally save the school from the wrecking ball, rehabilitate it and preserve it’s usefulness to the community by providing much needed affordable housing for senior citizens.



The Gas City School lobby before (above) and after (right) rehabilitation. (Photos DHPA).

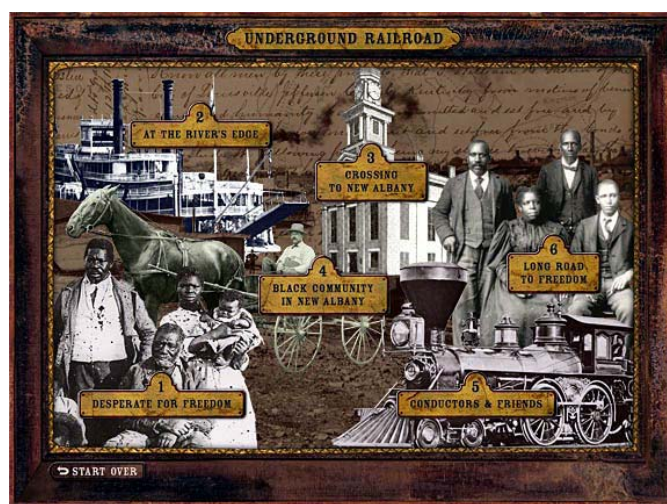


Outstanding Interpretation of the Underground Railroad: Carnegie Center for Art and History

The Indiana Historic Preservation Award for Outstanding Interpretation of the Underground Railroad in Floyd County was presented to New Albany’s Carnegie Center for Art and History.

In March 2006, the Carnegie Center for Art and History in New Albany, Indiana opened a new permanent exhibit, *Ordinary People, Extraordinary Courage: Men and Women of the Underground Railroad in the Indiana and Kentucky Borderland*. This exhibit examines the nature of the antislavery community in Floyd County, Indiana, and places it in a regional and national context. Text and graphic panels introduce the Underground Railroad through original documents relating to actual people whose stories and perspectives visitors follow throughout the exhibit. *Ordinary People, Extraordinary*

Courage combines traditional museum exhibit displays with a multimedia, interactive DVD, which visitors will view within the exhibit.



The staff embarked on significant community building and partnership efforts to create the exhibit. They collaborated with a multi-media company that ultimately became so passionate about the project,

they donated countless hours, saving the project thousands of dollars. The Carnegie staff also partnered with a gospel choir out of Louisville to host various events at the Second Baptist Church. The community realized how important this project was in telling Floyd County history and “passed the hat” to raise thousands of dollars of support.

The sources for the exhibit and DVD were drawn from the book by Pamela Peters entitled *The Underground Railroad in Floyd County*. This historical perspective of New Albany includes the controversial sides of history to give a more accurate portrayal of its past. This exhibit is so effective because it draws the viewer in and helps visitors understand better this important part of Hoosier history.



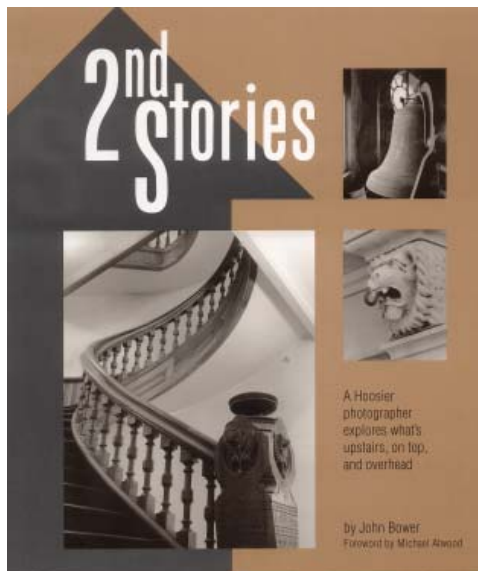
Raise Your Gaze!

Hoosier Photographer John Bower Will Show You Why

Malia Savarino, Assistant Grants Manager

In 2005, John and Lynn Bower released their third book, *2nd Stories: A Hoosier photographer explores what's upstairs, on top, and overhead*. The collection of 200 of John's photographs, augmented by several essays by his wife, Lynn, is a visual exploration of the unusual details, beautiful features, and mysterious spaces that linger just above our eye-level focus. Michael Atwood, host of WFYI's *Across Indiana*, describes it in the Foreword as, "A universe of the intricate and the simple, often residing, virtually ignored, right over our heads, or just out of sight."

The idea for *2nd Stories* originated in John and Lynn's country drives through southern Indiana while photographing for their previous book, *Guardians of the Soul*. As they passed through towns along the way, they often looked up and noticed interesting architectural details of the buildings lining the street, perhaps a deco-



rative cornice, a carved gargoyle or statue, or a building's historic name or date. What a great idea for another book, suggested Lynn, capturing these beautiful, quirky, and intricate gems that are so easy to overlook.

As they traveled 12,000 miles and visited all 912 towns in Indiana south of U.S. 40, the Bowers' continued looking up—that simple, but profound change of perspective—and discovering so much to see. More and more, they also looked beyond the exterior details of Main Street buildings, expansive domes and clock towers of courthouses, and church steeples. Second, third and fourth story windows piqued their interest in those hidden interior spaces rarely seen by the first floor store patrons. John and Lynn eagerly sought, and were often granted, access to upper floors and attics of shop buildings, courthouses, and museums. There they found roof structures and staircases, oddly inspiring in their simple and sturdy workmanship, overlooked as sheer necessity to a building structure and rarely appreciated beyond their functionality. They also found upper floor ballrooms and auditoriums where bands had played, dances were held, theatrical productions had entertained—now quietly abandoned, with only echoes of the past.

Although there was much beauty to admire overhead, they also noted the practical and vernacular, the everyday necessary things that reach to the sky, hover in the air, or exist overhead: bridges, grain elevators, industrial conveyors, barn lofts, and faded advertisements on walls and roofs. They also found that it must be easy to neglect those upper level features when they are so often overlooked: wood trim with faded or peeling paint, broken window panes, masonry covered in vines, second story storage spaces littered with forgotten trinkets or just plain debris, metal signs rusting with age and the elements. And yet those stark images

Above: 2nd Stories book cover. Below: Building facades, Shelbyville.





Sculptural detail, Evansville.

of neglect are often just as moving for the simplicity and beauty that once was, as the pictures of places so resplendent in their care and magnificence.

When the time came to choose the photographs and design the book (Lynn's job), the idea of featuring only those overhead gems of limestone carvings, decorative brickwork, and intricate details had broadened to embrace much more. "The common denominator," explains John in the Introduction, "is that these subjects

can only be seen by elevating your eyes, or climbing, above the terre firma, to which gravity, and habit, firmly adheres us. When looking at these images, you'll begin to realize how much is missed when your visual world is limited to ground level... I guarantee you'll begin looking up more often, and your world will become larger, more expansive, and dramatically more three-dimensional."

John should know. For the last 35 years he and Lynn have been exploring

Indiana together, always setting out in a new and different direction and recording their travels with John's camera. "Over the years, we've discovered some absolutely amazing places in Indiana," says Lynn, "places most people don't even notice—and we decided to devote all our time to sharing what we found through beautiful photography books." That was back in 2002, when they embarked on their first publication, *Lingering Spirit*, published the next year. It is a haunting collection of images of homes, barns, factories, stores, and machinery that once hummed with life, now quietly deteriorating, mere shells of their former vibrancy



Sculptural detail, Corydon.



K-P sign (Knights of Pythias), Bloomington.

and usefulness. Their decision to make their hobby their livelihood resulted in more than a book, it was also the start of their business, Studio Indiana, and its mission to publish books that celebrate Indiana's heritage. In 2004, they published *Guardians of the Soul*, a book that celebrates not only the statuary and artistry of cemetery monuments and their makers, but also pays tribute to both the mourned and the mourning. It was during journeys for

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Guardians that the idea for *2nd Stories* began to take shape.

Most preservationists don't need a reminder to look around for the unique, the intricate, the magnificent, the forgotten and underappreciated places in our community—the details that define our Main Streets or back roads. Like John, we love poking through our grandparent's attics, scouring antique stores, taking the scenic route, and looking for directions to the historic downtown instead of finding the new bypass around it. That's why we work so passionately for the preservation of buildings, bridges, schools, theaters, and lodges. Even when they look hopeless and forlorn, we yearn to return them to glory. When they are beautifully maintained, whether simple or stately, we take pride in their splendor. This is why the photographs in *2nd Stories* speak to us in particular, because they celebrate our heritage, in pristine condition and less so, and capture with wonder and appreciation what we have long admired, and encourage others to stop their hurry and stand with us for a minute as we look around and raise our gaze. There's a lot to see.

Other Books by John and Lynn Bower:

Lingering Spirit: A photographic tribute to Indiana's fading, forlorn, and forgotten places, (2003). Foreword by Judy O'Bannon.

Guardians of the Soul: Angels and innocents, mourners and saints—Indiana's remarkable cemetery sculpture, (2004). Foreword by Claude Cookman.

Coming Soon...

After the Harvest: Indiana's historic grain elevators and feed mills. Foreword by Senator Birch Bayh. Available April 2007.

These books, including *2nd Stories*, are available from Studio Indiana,
430 N. Sewell Rd., Bloomington, IN 47408.
(812) 332-5073. www.studioindiana.com.

John Bower has received two Individual Artist Grants from the Indiana Arts Commission. All images have been reprinted with permission by John Bower.

Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

Amy Johnson, Archaeologist

On November 4, 2006, archaeologists Melody Pope, Cathy Draeger, and Amy Johnson attended the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference at the Ball State University Alumni Center, Muncie, IN. The event was organized by Dr. Mark Groover, Ball State University, and Dr. Michael Nassaney, Western Michigan University.

What is Historical Archaeology? According to the Society for Historical Archaeology, it is "the study of material remains of past societies that also left behind historical documentary evidence. This field of research embraces the interests of a diverse group of scholars representing the disciplines of anthropology, ethnology, history, geography, and folklore."

The November conference was only the second time this unique regional fo-



(Image courtesy of Mark Groover).

rum has assembled. Papers presented covered topics such as: historic shipwrecks, burial traditions, historic artifact types, African-American foodways, pre-Civil War farmsteads, among others. DHPA Archaeologist Amy Johnson presented a paper titled "Battlefields to Burial Grounds: Recording Indiana's Cultural Resources from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812."

Also presented at the conference was Michael Strezewski's paper, "Investigations at the Eighteenth Century French and Wea town of Kethtippecanunk, Indiana." The paper is based on investigations funded in part by a Historic Preservation Fund grant through the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and the DHPA.

The conference ended with an informal discussion, moderated by Dr. Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University), among presenters and attendees on the subject: "Does Midwest historical archaeology have an identity?"

For more information on future conferences, contact Mark Groover at: mdgroover@bsu.edu.

For more information on Historical Archaeology, visit the Society for Historical Archaeology webpage: www.sha.org.

Successful Indiana Archaeology Month 2006 Marked by Public Support and Hoosier Pride

Amy Johnson, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator

September 2006 was the 11th annual celebration of the science of archaeology in our state. DHPA archaeology staff members attended various archaeological events hosted by a variety of groups and organizations across Indiana. Throughout Indiana Archaeology Month, several common themes stood out.

The first is the repeated expressions of the pride that people have in their Hoosier history and prehistory. This shared sense of the significance and uniqueness of their heritage gives them a deep appreciation for archaeology and for the benefits of preserving sites—not only for our own understanding but for future generations, as well. For archaeologists, it is extremely gratifying to know that there is a collective interest in good stewardship of our cultural resources.

The second is that this recognition of the importance to protect and preserve sites seems to be a national trend. A recent publication by the Society for American Archaeology (http://www.saa.org/public/resources/SAA_policy.pdf) states that “preserving archaeological sites is important for both economic and cultural reasons, and Americans feel strongly that such sites should have legal protection.”

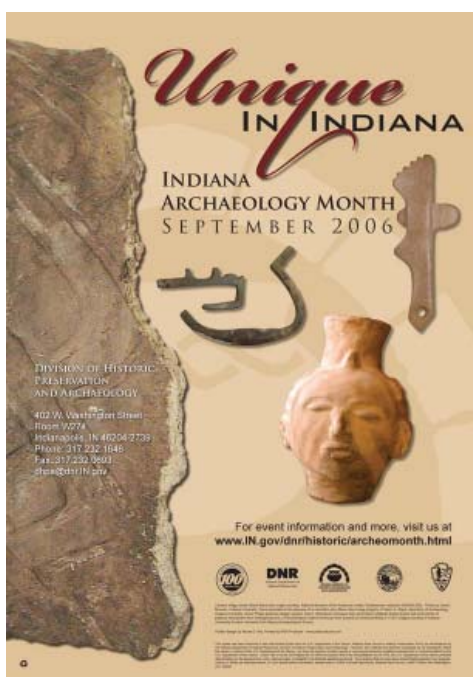
These national sentiments were also echoed at many events here in Indiana.

The number of people attending events continues to grow, and public evaluation forms distributed this year had consistently positive feedback about the events. A typical comment was: “The [archaeology] literature provided by DNR was



commended for a job very well done.”

Our state has moved into its second decade of having a statewide celebration of archaeology and what we can learn from it, and the DHPA is already looking forward to next year’s activities and opportunities to share with the public the rich, diverse and exciting heritage that belongs to us all.



(Top right): The young and young at heart enjoyed events during September’s Indiana Archaeology Month.

(Middle): Indiana not only has unique artifacts, but many unique sites as well. This theme was the central concept for the 2006 commemorative poster. For details on the artifacts, sites and the design, go to www.IN.gov/dnr/historic/archmonth/shirtposterdetails.pdf. Copies of the poster are still available, contact the DHPA.

(Bottom left): Interested visitors lined up at an event. They brought in artifacts for identification, and wanted to talk about archaeology. Dr. Jones, State Archaeologist, is at the far left identifying an artifact.

(Photos and image DHPA).



very interesting and helpful. The artifact display which was provided . . . was very informative and valuable.” Other positive comments include: “My family and I went to McCormicks Creek yesterday. We all really enjoyed the White River [Valley] Archaeolog[ical] Association’s exhibits and demonstrations at the Nature Shelter; they should be





Two More Indiana Listings on the Network to Freedom

Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Special Projects Coordinator

Twice a year, applications are accepted by the National Park Service for inclusion in the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program. The Network incorporates the broadest range of sites to tell the story of the Underground Railroad including activity with associations or connections to the resistance to enslavement through flight. In the last round, two new Indiana sites were listed in the Network: the Seymour Train Station and the William and Margaret Hicklin Home. If you are interested in getting a verifiable site listed in the Network to Freedom, the DHPA is willing to help you with your application. For more information, contact Jeannie Regan-Dinius at 317/234-1268 or jrdinius@dnr.in.gov.



NATIONAL
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
NETWORK TO FREEDOM

Seymour Train Station, Jackson County

On April 14, 1860, Alexander McClure, a slave living in Nashville, TN, arranged for friends to place him in a box and ship him to "Hannah M. Johnson," care of Levi Coffin, then living in Cincinnati, Ohio. At Seymour, Indiana, Alexander's box needed to be transferred to the southeast bound train. A rushed transfer of cargo caused Alexander's box to be broken, and he was revealed.

Alexander was arrested and extradited to Tennessee. He implicated three men who helped him attempt his escape. Nathan James, a free black was arrested

and found to be an escaped slave himself. It is unclear what happened to James, but it appears he was sold into slavery. Alfred Savage, the slave who allegedly introduced Alexander to the third conspirator, a white man, whose identity was never revealed, was given 15 lashes for his part. It is unclear whatever became of Savage. Coffin was questioned about his role in the escape, but he denied any knowledge. No Hannah M. Johnson could ever be found. After the Civil War, records indicate Alexander was still living and working in Nashville.

The 1860 location of the train station is now an empty lot, but the importance of Alexander's story will be remembered through this Network to Freedom listing. In addition, an application for an Indiana Historical Bureau marker is pending, and a marker will hopefully be installed in 2007.

William and Margaret Hicklin Home, North Vernon

William and Margaret Hicklin acquired 320 acres in Jennings County Indiana on Little Graham Creek in 1819. Their sons Thomas, Lewis, John L. and James lived on this land and operated an Underground Railroad Station. Thomas and Lewis became ministers at Graham Baptist Church; John and his wife, Martha, were also members and donated two acres of land to the church in 1842. James was dismissed from this church for "breaking the law and aiding to convey slaves from their masters." Lewis was an agent for the Anti-Slavery Society and started Neil's Creek Anti-Slavery Society of Lancaster, Indiana. The Hicklin Station was located just ten miles north of Eleutherian College in Lancaster, Indiana. There are documented stories in the William Seibert Papers about the Hicklin Station and their work in moving freedom seekers north. Wright Rea, the slave catcher of Madison, Indiana, watched the Hicklin Station very closely to try to catch this family in their Underground Railroad activities, but was never successful in that effort. William, his wife Margaret, and their son Thomas are buried at the home site; however, the rest of the family moved to Oregon in 1849.

Historic Preservation Month: May 2007

Don't forget Historic Preservation Month is coming up in May. Now is the time to begin planning activities, workshops, tours, and other events.

To submit an event to the DHPA online calendar, email Amy Walker at: awalker@dnr.IN.gov

The 3rd Annual Photo Contest deadline is April 20, 2007. For information on submitting an entry, go to the DHPA website:
www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Selected entries will be on display at the Statehouse April 30-May 11, and at the French Lick Resort Casino May 14-June 18.

eration planter families who settled in Maryland and Virginia. The Bullitt brothers recruited men to build the large, three-story stone mill that stands today at Spring Mill State Park. In its day, the site would have been known variously as Bullitt's Mill, Big Spring Mills, Hamer's Mill, Arcola, and Daisy Spring Mill. Bullitt's Mill Road, Blackwell's Ferry, and Boatyard Bend on the White River East Fork would also have been common destinations on a bustling 19th century landscape. Recently, while visiting the park a tourist was overheard asking the question, "How did a mill of such stature and craftsmanship come to be built on Mill Creek?"

To answer this and other questions, archaeologists and preservationists are currently engaged in a research initiative that addresses a number of topics pertaining to Spring Mill State Park and its 19th century village community. Melody Pope directed the archaeology monitoring of utility ditches in the village area in 2004 that spawned this initiative. Since that time, she has collaborated with April Sievert, Sherree Sievert, and George Mankowski in presenting the results of their archaeological and archival research

to professionals at the Society for American Archaeology's 71st Annual Meeting in Puerto Rico and to the interested public at Spring Mill Park. Currently they are working on an article entitled, *Capitalist Expansion, Heritage Tourism, and Archaeology at Spring Mill State Park*, for a planned publication that explores topics of travel, tourism and historical archaeology. In March 2007, Melody Pope will present a talk to the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society, entitled *Landscape Archaeology as a Framework for Research and Preservation Planning at Spring Mill State Park*. This summer researchers will focus on learning more about the early village community and mill construction.

In October 2006 our research team partnered with Spring Mill Interpretive Naturalist Jill Vance to begin to piece together a long-term research, educational and preservation initiative at Spring Mill State Park. One goal of this initiative will be to better understand the layout of Spring Mill as an early frontier mill town and country estate, to learn more about what life was like in this early Hoosier community, and to establish long range



Purple transfer print plate fragments were recovered during utility line excavations in the village area in 2004. (Photo reprinted from Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Report of Investigations No. 0319, by Melody Pope and George Mankowski, August 2005).

goals to continue to manage, preserve, and interpret for the public the rich and varied cultural landscapes that comprise Spring Mill Village and State Park. Future activities will include collaborating with park personnel to develop a long-term cultural resource management plan for the park, developing a National Register nomination for the park as a cultural and historic landscape, a public archaeology program, and other activities planned for heritage celebrations at the park in 2007, to commemorate the 190th anniversary of the grist mill, and in 2010, the 80th anniversary of the park opening.

It is the goal of the Spring Mill Archaeology and Heritage Initiative to build on the foundation laid down by Colonel Richard Lieber, by enhancing historical narratives with archaeological ones for the benefit not only of the public at large, but also for the professional community of archaeologists, historians, and preservationists.

Melody Pope is an archaeologist with the DHPA, April Sievert is with the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Sherree Sievert has a Master's in Historic Preservation from Ball State University, and George Mankowski has a Master's from Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

Spring Mill today, showing the layout of the gardens, upper and lower residences, and mill. (Photo courtesy of Melody Pope).



National Register Listings

Amy Walker, Architectural Historian

This list includes all properties and archaeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places from August 2006 through January 2007. The National Register is the nation's official list of historical and cultural properties that are worthy of preservation. The DHPA processes all National Register applications for Indiana properties. This list is arranged by county and includes the historic property name, period of significance, location, and areas of significance for which the property is eligible. For all sites in Indiana listed in the National Register of Historic Places, go to www.IN.gov/dnr/historic.

*Indicates nominations that were funded in part with a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service and administered by the DNR-DHPA.

Adams County

Ceylon Covered Bridge, 1879.
Ceylon vicinity
Engineering, Transportation

Jennings County

Annadale, c.1910.*
North Vernon
Architecture

Knox County

County Bridge #45, 1903-1956.
Wheatland vicinity
Engineering, Transportation

Allen County

Martin Blume, Jr. Farm, c.1883-1955.
Fort Wayne
Architecture, Agriculture

Hendricks County

Amo THI & E Interurban Depot/
Substation, 1907-1940.
Amo
Architecture, Transportation

Dr. Jeremiah & Ann Jane DePew
House, 1858.
Danville
Architecture

Howard County

Kokomo Country Club Golf Course,
1924-1956.
Kokomo
Entertainment/Recreation, Landscape
Architecture

Huntington County

Drover Town Historic District, 1857-
1930.*
Huntington
Architecture, Community Planning/
Development

State Street Historic District, 1852-
1950.*
North Vernon
Architecture, Community Planning/
Development, Social History

Walnut Street Historic District, 1880-
1950.*
North Vernon
Architecture, Community Planning/
Development

Marion County

Marion County Bridge #0501F, 1941-
1956.
Indianapolis
Engineering, Transportation

Marshall County

Jacoby Church & Cemetery, 1860-
1910.
Plymouth vicinity
Architecture, Exploration/Settlement



National Register continued on next page

Miami County

Eikenberry Bridge, 1920-1956.

Chili vicinity

Engineering, Transportation

Monroe County

Ellettsville Downtown Historic District,
c. 1840-1953.

Ellettsville

Architecture, Commerce

Hinkle Garton Farmstead, 1892-1928.

Bloomington

Architecture, Agriculture

Ohio County

Rising Sun Historic District, 1810-
1955.

Rising Sun

Architecture, Commerce, Transporta-
tion, Landscape Architecture, Politics/
Government

Porter County

Dune Acres Clubhouse, 1926-1941.

Dune Acres

Architecture, Social History

William McCallum House, 1885.

Valparaiso

Architecture



These c. 1840 structures on Fourth Street in the Rising Sun Historic District, Rising Sun, Ohio County, were once two separate buildings. They are now joined by a gated portal that provides access to an interior courtyard. Both buildings retain many of the stylistic features of the early- to mid-1800s Federal style. The district's 322 contributing properties, both residential and commercial, include 17 major architectural styles from 1810-1955 and provide a distinct perspective on this Ohio River town's history and development. (Photo DHPA).

The Marion County Bridge #0501F spans the eastbound lane of 82nd/86th Street in Indianapolis. It is the county's only remaining example of Parker style steel through truss bridge. (Photo DHPA).



*Opposite page:
Annadale, North
Vernon, Jennings
County, was built by
Ernest Tripp ca. 1910
and represents the
Craftsman style of
architecture.
(Photo DHPA).*

Listing DOES:

- Give a property prestige;
- Provide protection from federally assisted projects;
- Provide eligibility for certain preservation financial incentives.

Listing DOES NOT:

- Prevent owners from altering their property;
- Restrict the use or sale of the property;
- Establish times the property must be open to the public.

**Questions? Call the DHPA
National Register staff:
317-232-1646 or go to the
DHPA website:
www.IN.gov/dnr/historic**



Purdue continued from page 2

lated liability issues), it may be difficult to find an engineer willing to certify the stability of a building when the material strength specifications of its bearing and framing materials has not been tested. Whereas new buildings are constructed of tested and graded materials, the strength properties of a standing structure may not be so easily discernable. Recognizing that the fundamental problem for analysis of such situations is based on lack of specific information about each structural member, Dr. Hunt has developed a methodology for testing and averaging strength and deflection allowing extrapolation of the data to permit the assignment of strength characteristics to constructed assemblies rather than individual members.

Yet another concern of the Forest Products Laboratory regards wood not being quite what it used to be. Much of settlement era Indiana's built environment was constructed from yellow poplar, a happy coincidence since that was the dominant conifer species of much of the land being cleared for agriculture, and its timber was also resistant to rot and insect infestation. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties*, the most widely accepted standards for "good practice" in preservation, indicate that when wood materials are being replaced, because they are deteriorated or damaged beyond repair, that the same species of material should be utilized for the replacement. However, those old growth forests are now depleted and despite remaining a dominant forest resource, newly harvested poplar does not have the resistance of the old growth material. Many a preservationist has had the sad experience of seeing a presumably appropriate poplar repair succumb to rot within five years after replacing a member which lasted for a hundred. Thus it is not only a preservation concern but a resource management issue to find ways for effective utilization of the state's abundant new growth poplar.

Various papers and presentations by Dr. Hunt and his associates about these subjects may be found at the Purdue Forest Products Laboratory website: www.agriculture.purdue.edu/fnr/faculty/hunt/index.htm.



This image demonstrates removing paint with a Paint Shaver. The hose is connected to a vacuum, preferably a HEPA Vac, to collect lead paint chips and dust. Note that the operator must wear a respirator with lead filters to protect against lead dust. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Michael Hunt, Forest Products Laboratory.)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Check Preservation and Archaeology events at the DHPA's website: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic/calendar.

National Council on Public History Annual Meeting will be April 12-15 in Santa Fe, NM. ncph@iupui.edu

Central States Anthropological Society's Annual Meeting is April 12-15, 2007 in Minneapolis, MN. www.iupui.edu/~csas/Annual_Meetings.htm

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting will be April 25-29, 2007 in Austin, TX. www.saa.org/meetings/index.html

Historic Preservation Month is May 2007. The DHPA and other organizations will sponsor activities around Indianapolis and the state. The DHPA's 3rd annual Photo Contest submission deadline is April 20, 2007. For more information go to: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

The next quarterly meetings of the **Indiana Freedom Trails** will be in April and July 2007. Contact the DHPA for more information.

The next quarterly meetings of the **Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board** will be April 25, 2007 and July 25, 2007. Contact the DHPA for more information.

Society for Industrial Archaeology Annual Conference will be June 7-10, 2007 in Philadelphia, PA. www.siahq.org/conference/SIAconf.html

Historic Eugenics Legislation to be Recognized

Jeannie Regan-Dinius,
Special Projects Coordinator

April 9, 2007 will mark the 100th anniversary of the signing into law of a bill passed by the Indiana legislature that provided for the involuntary sterilization of criminals and "imbeciles." Although it was eventually found to be unconstitutional, this law is widely regarded as the first eugenics legislation passed in the world. In 1927, a revised law was implemented but before it was repealed in 1974 over 2,300 Hoosiers were involuntarily sterilized.

Several events are currently in the works for April, 2007 to recognize the 100th anniversary of Indiana's eugenics legislation. Scheduled events include an exhibit, a public symposium, and research workshops at the Indiana State Library. Expert roundtables, among many other events, will occur at other venues in Indianapolis. For more information about the events scheduled for 2007, please contact Dawn Lipp at dlipp@statelib.lib.in.us or 317-232-3699.

Save the Date!
October 18-20,
2007
Joint Meeting of the
O'Brien Conference and
Main Street in
Richmond, Indiana

Surf the Past Online: Internet Tools for Cultural Resources

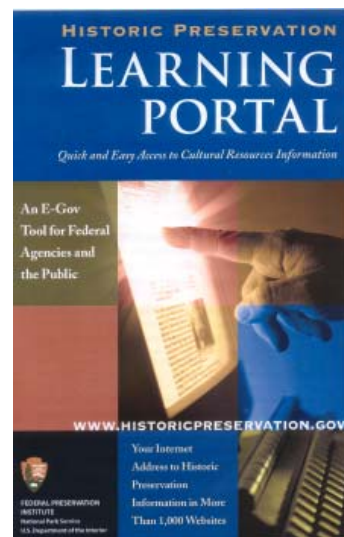
Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Special Projects Coordinator

With the information age zipping around us all the time, the number of resources available to the public can be staggering, especially when related to the topic of cultural resources or history. In the past two years, several internet tools have been created to help Hoosiers learn more about our past and help them to preserve cultural resources.

The DHPA website, redesigned in 2005, has information pages about Indiana laws, the SHPO's mandates, programs, and responsibilities, and history of Indiana as related to various in-house projects. The website is constantly being updated and added to, so if you have not been there in a while, stop by www.IN.gov/dnr/historic to see what's new.

The smartDESKTOP, created by the Learning Collaborative, an affiliate of the Indiana Humanities Council, is a collection of tools delivered over the web to improve teaching and learning. This educational initiative aims to strengthen Indiana communities by providing rich curricular resources, cutting edge technologies, and excellent professional development to Indiana educators. Tools and functions focus on instruction, curriculum, assessment, and collaboration. The smartDesktop can serve as a portal for information, sorted by grade level or topic found on various websites. To learn more about the smartDESKTOP, go to www.smartdesktop.org.

The National Park Service's *Historic Preservation Learning Portal* provides a direct link to historic preservation information and training on more than 1,000 federal, state, tribal, educational, and non-profit websites. By simply typ-



The National Park Service launched the Historic Preservation Learning Portal as a search engine and tool for preservation resources on the web.

ing in a question or keyword, hundreds of websites come up to help you sort out information. The portal provides a connection to information on specific websites, summaries of complex documents (like federal laws and executive orders), and highlights on the concepts you are searching, and provides additional information sources. To explore the Historic Preservation Learning Portal, go to www.historicpreservation.gov.

Archaeology for the Public was created by the Society for American Archaeology. It has created a set of informational web pages about archaeology, which is geared towards the public, with special emphasis on youth. The pages share archaeological information on current news, state and national resources, archaeology month, laws and ethics, field opportunities, and educational resources. To learn more about the Archaeology for the Public, go to <http://saa.org/public/home/home.html>.



Preserving Indiana

spring/summer 2007

DNR
Indiana Department of
Natural Resources



402 West Washington Street, Room W274 • Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739
Phone: 317-232-1646 • Fax: 317-232-0693
Email: dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



New DNR Director Appointed

In November 2006, DNR Director Kyle Hupfer resigned his position to return to the private sector. Governor Mitch Daniels appointed Robert E. Carter, Jr. as the new DNR Director (and therefore, State Historic Preservation Officer and Chair of the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board). He is originally from Clay County, Indiana, and joined the Clay Co. Sheriff's Department in 1989. He was appointed chief deputy in 1996 and was elected county sheriff in 1998 and again in 2002. Before his appointment as Director of the DNR, Mr. Carter served as the Director of DNR Law Enforcement.

DNR-DHPA

402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739

CHANGE OF SERVICE REQUESTED